
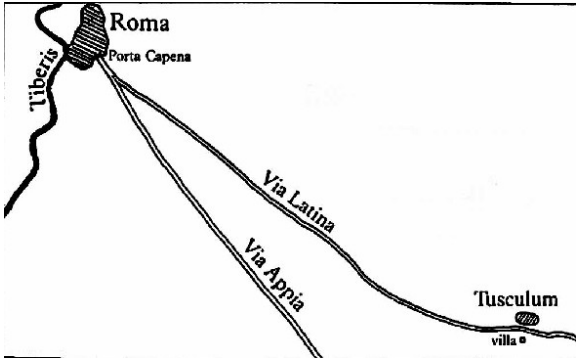
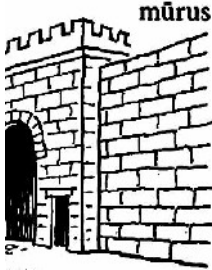





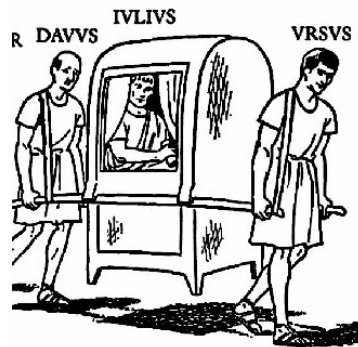
VOCABULARIUM LATĪNUM VERBĪS ATQUE IMAGINIBUS EXPLICĀTUM

Cap. VI

(Nota bene: ↔ = contrarium, antonymum)

VOCABULUM SŌLUM (AUT CUM IMAGINE)	IMĀGO VERBĪS EXPLICĀTA
<p>via, viae, f.</p> 	<p>Cornelius Romā Tusculum viā Latīnā it</p> 
<p>mūrus, -ī, f.</p> 	<p>mūrus</p>   <p>circum oppidum mūrus est</p>
<p>porta, -ī, m.</p>	

lectīca, -ae, f.



Davus et Ursus ambulant. Iulius non ambulat, sed in **lectīca** est. Dominus in **lecticā** ā servīs vehitur.

saccus, -ī, m.

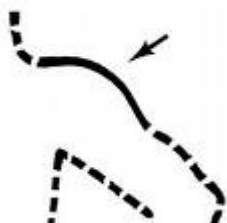
Syrus et Leander duōs **saccōs** portant



servus **saccum** portat



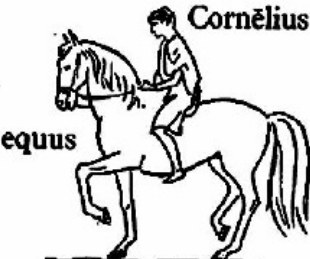










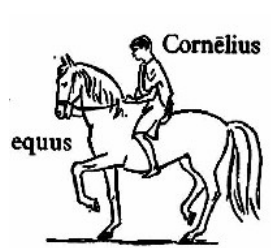
umerus, -ī, m.

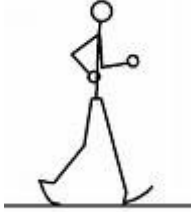

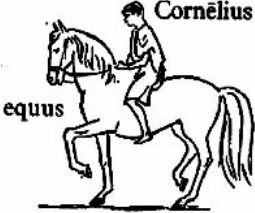



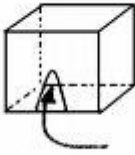
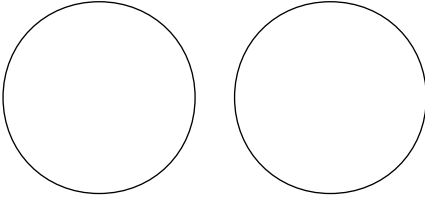



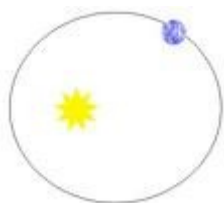


SYRVS LEANDER

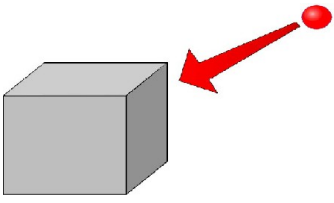
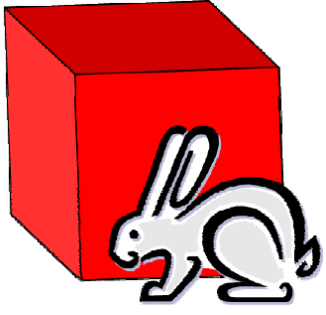
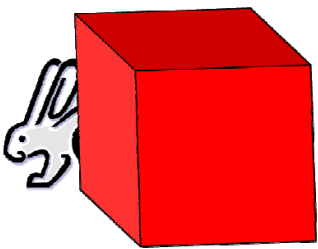
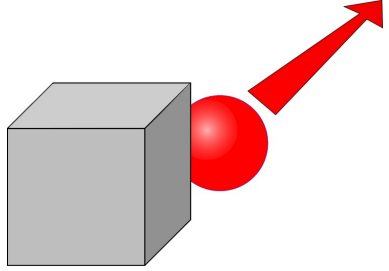



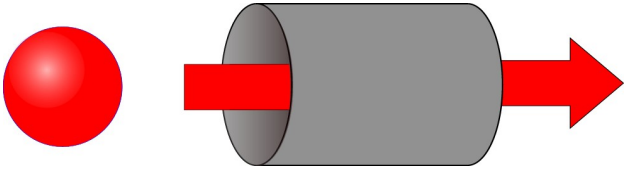

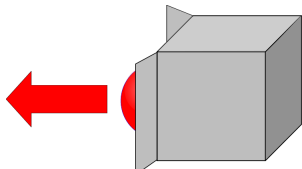
	Syrus et Leander saccōs umerīs suīs portant
amīcus , -ī, m. (↔inimīcus)	Titus Caius  Titus et Caius amīcī sunt
equus , -ī, m. 	 Cornelius in equō est
amīca , -ae, f.  Claudia et Lucretia amīcae sunt	 Medus et Lydia in viā ambulant. Lydia est amīca Medī.
longus , -a, -um	_____ linea A _____ linea B linea A longa est. linea B non tam longa est quam linea A.
malus , -a, -um (↔bonus, -a, -um)	Marcus improbus est quia parvam puellam pulsat.  Mārcus Iūliam pulsat

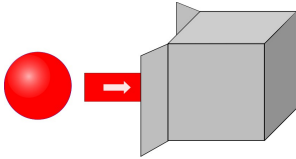
	<p>Marcus puer malus est.</p> <p>improbis = malus</p>
<p>fessus, -a, -um</p> 	<p>fessus sum</p>   <p>Servī fessī sunt quia magnōs saccōs portant</p>
<p>eo, īre</p> <p>(eo, is, it īmus, ītis, eunt)</p>	<p>Medus Romam it per viam Latinam</p> 
<p>portō, portāre</p>	<p>servī saccōs portant</p> 
<p>ambulō, ambulāre</p>	<p>Cornelius non ambulat, sed equō vehitur</p> 

	<p>Medus, quia servus est, equō non vehitur, sed ambulat.</p> 
<p>vehō, vehere (= portāre)</p>	<p>equis Cornelium vehit = Cornelius equō vehitur.</p> 
<p>timeō, timēre</p> 	<p>Servus dominum irātum timet. qui timet timōrem habet. timor est metus. Medus dominum timet quia is irātus est et baculum habet.</p> <p>Marcus Iulium timet, quia iratus est, et baculo filium verberat.</p>   <p>vir timet</p>
<p>intro, intrāre</p>	 <p>intrāre</p>
<p>tam...quam</p>	<p>A B</p>  <p>circulus A tam magnus est quam circulus B</p>

	<div> <div>A</div> <div>B</div> </div>
inter (+ <i>accus.</i>)	<div>A B C littera B est inter litteram A et litteram C</div>
prope (+ <i>accus.</i>) (↔ <i>procul ab</i> + <i>ablat.</i>)	<div>A, B</div> <div>littera A prope litteram B est</div>
procul ab (+ <i>ablat.</i>)	<div>A.....B</div> <div>littera A procul ā litterā B est</div>
circum (+ <i>accus.</i>)	<div> <div> <div>circum oppidum (<i>acc</i>)</div> <div>  </div> </div> <div> <div>  </div> <div>planeta circum stellam it</div> </div> </div>
	<div> <div>= bulla</div> <div>  </div> </div> <div> <div>= cubus</div> <div>  </div> </div>

<p>ad (ad+accus.)</p>	<p>bullā ad cubum it</p> 
<p>ante (+accus.) (↔<i>post</i>)</p>	<p>www.mes-english.com = cuniculus</p>  <p>cuniculus ante cubum est</p>
<p>post (+accus.) (↔<i>ante</i>)</p>	 <p>cuniculus post cubum est</p>
<p>ā / ab (+ ablat.)</p>	<p>bullā ā cubō it</p> 
<p>apud (+accus.)</p>	<p>Publius Claudius</p> 

	<p>Publius est apud Claudium Publius est cum Claudiō</p>
<p>per (+ accus.)</p>	<p>bullā per cylindrum it</p> 
<p>nam</p>	<p>nam est particula explicatīva</p>  <p>Mārcus Iūliū pulsāt</p> <p>estne Marcus puer probus? Is puer non est probus, sed improbus, nam parvam puellam pulsāt.</p>
<p>itaque</p>	<p>itaque est particula conclusīva</p> <p>Marcus parvam puellam pulsāt. itaque Marcus non puer probus, sed improbus est.</p>
<p>autem (=sed)</p>	<p>autem = sed -in enuntiātō affirmatīvō- – autem semper est in <u>secundo loco</u> enuntiātī.</p> <p>Hispania in Eurōpā est, sed Aegyptus est in Africā = Hispania in Eurōpā est. Aegyptus autem est in Africā.</p>
<p>unde? (↔quō)</p>	 <p>unde it bulla? bulla ex cubō it.</p>

<p>quō? (↔unde?)</p>	<div data-bbox="746 293 1043 450">A red sphere is positioned to the left of a grey cube. A white arrow with a black outline points from the sphere towards the cube.</div> <p>quō it bulla? bulla it in cubum.</p>